

THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
—OF—
ASHBY WOULD'S.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
For the Year 1912.

RODERIC LOGAN, M.R.C.S., ENG.,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 1913.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH,

February 1913.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ASHBY WOULDs.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report upon the Sanitary state of your District for the year 1912.

Tables of death, new cases of infectious disease, and Vital Statistics are appended, with tables of Inspector's work during the year.

The Vital Statistics are calculated per 1,000 persons living.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28810855>

ASHBY WOULD'S URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Elevation of District from 285 to 437 O.D.

GEOLOGY—Coal Measures, Pottery and Brick Clay.

AREA—Land 1939 acres. Water, 39 acres. Total, 1978 acres.

	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Estimated, 1912.
Population ..	2799	2784	2833
Inhabited Houses	529	577	.....

New Houses erected during the year—None.

Rateable Value, £16,978. Assessable Value, £13,248.

General District Rate, 2/- in the £.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.	General Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
24.00	6.3	73
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	
0.35	Nil.	

Occupations. Are mainly Coal Mining and Pottery with Agriculture. There are no occupations of especial danger to health and lead-poisoning is not common.

Amount of Poor Relief granted during 1912 is £

Burton Infirmary is very largely used, especially for accidents in the Mines and Pottery Works. Derby and Leicester Infirmaries are also used.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Water Supply.

245 Houses are supplied from the Ashby and Swadlincote Water Company. This supply is derived from the Milton Waterworks on the watershed of the Trent and is stored at Woodville in the reservoir there. This supply is good and plentiful, not plumbo-solvent. The natural hardness of the water is lessened by treatment at the Waterworks. The Reservoir at Woodville is very close to the Burton Main Road, and the heavy traffic over this road raises much dust in dry weather. This it has been proved readily passes into the reservoir and during the past dry summer the reservoir was distinctly polluted by dust but not to a dangerous extent. This reservoir therefore should be covered in, as serious pollution might arise from such dust under certain circumstances.

No Houses with no supply within 100 yards.

156 Houses are supplied from surface wells. Of these the majority are liable to pollution, and in most cases the supply is defective either in times of drought or intermittently throughout the year. The quality of the well water is in several cases either bad or poor in consequence of the underlying Coal measures and ochreous Clay.

178 Houses are supplied by the Moira Colliery Company from their reservoir at Stone Row. This water is brought from a spring at Willesley and is piped to various stand pipes in convenient nearness to blocks of the Company's houses. The water is also carted to other blocks of houses which are too far away to have stand pipes. The supply is pure, constant and plentiful at the

stand pipes. The carted water is necessarily limited to some extent.

In November, an enquiry was held by the Local Government Board's Inspector into the proposed Scheme to supply the district throughout with water from the Ashby and Swadlincote Reservoirs.

This water is derived partly from Springs and partly from a bore-hole on the Trent Water-shed at Milton. At the bore-hole the hardness equals 30°. At the Springs 22°. The actual water supplied is reduced to 22 degrees of hardness by lime alone. The Spring water is sand-filtered.

The Local Government Board having asked for a revised estimate of the work embodying the substitution of cast iron pipes for steel tubes and the construction of somewhat larger mains in one area 3" instead of 2½" your Engineer, Mr. Mason advised the consideration of a revised scheme which would obviate the possibility of existing arrangements, namely the supply by the Harts-horne & Seals Rural District Council, being discontinued.

Your Council have accepted the alternative scheme which comprises the laying of a 6" main from Woodville Reservoir across private lands to Littleworth and along Littleworth lane and Mushroom lane to Reservoir Corner where it would connect up to the existing 3" main supplying Spring Cottage and Albert Village. From this point it would be continued as a 5" main to the Toll Gate and from there as a 4" main to Daybell. From Daybell a 3" main along the Derby road and Norris Hill lane as far as the Boundary near Blackfordby village. This alternative scheme has not yet been submitted to the Local Government Board. As a means of providing the district with a plentiful and pure supply of water I am of opinion that this scheme meets a very great need and will be of lasting value.

Rivers and
Streams.

There is no pollution of water-courses of any consequence in this district.

Albert Village and Occupation Road are sewered to the outfall works on Occupation Road, which consist of two tanks and two percolating filters (with revolving arm for distribution of the sewage), and one contact bed for storm overflows. At Swain's Park there are a few cottages and the Railway Tavern which have hitherto discharged their sewage to a small precipitating tank in an adjoining field. There is now, however, in course of construction a precipitating tank and two small filter beds—with filtered effluent to brook—to deal with this sewage.

Donisthorpe Lane is sewered to outfall works in an adjoining field, consisting of one precipitating tank and one percolating filter with revolving arm distributor. A new sprinkler has recently been fitted to this, and it is working well. The effluent passes into the Hooborough Brook.

Stone Row, Moira, and the Moira School are now connected by main sewer with the Donisthorpe outfall works as I advised in my last Annual Report. The outfall works have to be enlarged to take this extra sewage, and this work will soon be completed.

A few houses below Stone Row are below the level of this sewer and still discharge their sewage into a small precipitating tank.

New Row, Newfields, is sewered to a closed tank in the old clay pits, and Old Row sewage is collected in a closed tank below the gardens, the overflow being irrigated in a long open ditch.

The sewage of Rawdon Terrace is discharged into a small stream, which loses itself in marshy land.

Throughout the district the sewage is slop water only.

Owing to the varying levels of the district and the constant interception of railway and canal between detached groups of houses, it is not possible to have one general scheme of sewerage, but Newfields and Rawdon Terrace might be connected with the Donisthorpe Lane outfall.

Closet Accommo- dation.	Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.	W.Cs.	Slop Water C.
	562	7	8	—

No houses have been converted from Privy Middens to W.Cs., or from Pail Closets to W.Cs.

4 defective privies have been improved, and 2 converted to Pail closets.

If the district is mainly supplied from public water mains I hope to see a much larger percentage of water closets instead of privy middens.

Scavenging. The district is entirely scavenged by contractors, working under the Council's supervision by the Sanitary Inspector. Three contractors are employed, but there is no regular rule for the emptying of P.Ms. It is done about three times a year in Albert Village, and about twice a year in Moira, where the P.Ms. are much more capacious. The night soil is disposed of on the land, and the ashes in a tip. The cost of scavenging the district is £162 10s. 0d.

Sanitary Inspection 202 Inspections of premises have been made and 15 defective or unsanitary conditions abated. 20 houses have been disinfected and 4 school rooms. There is no steam disinfector available.

Under the Dairies and Cowsheds Order regulations are in force and a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed, who has made regular inspections during milking time. There are 9 dairymen who make butter, but no cheese is made in the district. 4 inspections of these premises have been made. There are 22 milksellers, all registered. 88 inspections of their premises have been made.

There are 3 slaughter-houses of which only two are in use.

There are no lodging-houses, under-ground bakehouses or offensive trades in the district.

No sample of water has been sent for analysis this year.

Food.
Milk Supply.

There are 16 cow keepers on the Register, and about 80 cows are kept. There are no milk sellers who are not cow keepers. The milk produced is almost entirely consumed in the district and very little is imported into the district. No case of tuberculous udders has been reported to me. The cubic space per cow in the sheds average about 400 cubic feet. This is much too little, 600 being the minimum desirable. 4 inspections have been made and 4 premises required washing, 4 structural improvements and 2 sanitary improvements. 11 of the cow-keepers' premises are supplied from wells and the rest from the mains. 9 of the milksellers are also makers of butter.

Other Foods.

2 inspections of premises have been made. No unsound food has been found. The condition of the bakehouses is satisfactory, also of the slaughterhouses. There are no special arrangements made for the inspection of meat, but inspection of the premises is usually undertaken at killing time when the carcasses are also inspected. No case of tuberculosis in meat has been found.

Housing.

104 inspections of premises have been made under the Housing and Town Planning Act (Dwelling Houses Section). 4 cases of defective drainage, 8 cases of damp in living rooms, 16 of defective paving, 12 of defective arrangements for the deposit of ashes and refuse, 30 premises require better closet accommodation and 9 cases of overcrowding have been noted.

The average number of rooms to each house in the district is 4, and the average rent is 3/6. The lighting and circulation of air is generally satisfactory.

With regard to the overcrowding only two cases were due to poverty, in all the others there was ample means to pay for better accommodation. All these cases are being dealt with.

Factories
and
Workshops.

The sanitary arrangements have been found satisfactory. There are 7 outworkers. There are no underground bakehouses or lodging-houses.

Sanitary
Administra-
tion
in general.

The Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Inspector are the only officials engaged.

Infectious
Disease.

Scarlet fever continued to be prevalent during the first seven months of the year. 28 cases were notified and 17 removed to the Hospital.

One case of Erysipelas was notified and one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The infected houses are immediately disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector with the Formalin Lamp, after removal, or where the case is not removed, on receiving a certificate of freedom from disease. Schoolmasters are immediately notified of all cases of infectious disease, and advised to exclude children from the infected premises, for 2 weeks after the house has been disinfected in the case of Scarlet fever, and 3 weeks in the case of Diphtheria.

Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough have been prevalent throughout the year.

The Moira Council Infant School was closed from Jan. 1st to 8th for Whooping Cough. From Jan. 26th to Feb. 29th for Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. From July 22nd to August 31st they were closed for Measles.

Tuberculosis.

Under the Insurance Act cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of Insured persons are being dealt with under the Sanatorium Benefit Section. There are 3 classes of benefits accorded. Domiciliary treatment by the Medical Attendant (Tuberculin in suitable cases supplied). Dispensary treatment at the Coalville Dispensary, where 4 beds are available, and Sanatorium benefit proper at Mowsley, where there are 16 beds. The chief Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Crowe, inspects each case reported and decides which class of benefit shall be accorded. This scheme is in full working order and cases are dealt with the greatest promptitude possible.

Dependants of the insured and other persons must be dealt with by the County Council, and this work will be shortly undertaken.

The Notification of Births Act 1907 has been adopted by the County Council and has been in force throughout the County since October 1911.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RODERIC LOGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths Belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907.	3198		72	21·2	38	11·8		1	4	55	99	12·2
1908.	3250		85	26·1	33	10·1		0	8	90	33	10·1
1909.	3297		91	27·9	44	13·3		1	11	120	45	13·6
1910.	3359		85	25·3	23	6·8		1	6	70	24	7·0
1911.	2783	73	73	26·2	43	15·4	Nil.	1	9	136	44	15·8
1912.	2833	68	68	24·00	17	6·00	Nil.	1	5	73	18	6·3

Total population at all ages ... 2783.

Number of inhabited houses ... 577.

Average number of persons per house ... 4·8.

Area of District in acres (land and water)... 1978.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (<i>e.g.</i> Parish or Ward) of the District.							TOTAL CASES Re- moved to Hos- pital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.									45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and up- wards.
Small-pox															17
Cholera (C) Plague (P)															
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...															
Erysipelas	1														
Scarlet fever	26		3	22	1										
Typhus fever															
Enteric fever															
Relapsing fever (R)															
Continued fever (C) ...															
Puerperal fever															
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis															
Polionmyelitis															
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1			1											
Totals	28	3	23	1	1										17

Isolation Hospital : Moira Isolation Hospital.

Sanatoria : No Sanatorium.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

Causes of Death.				Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.	
				ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{	Certified	...	18	5			2	2	1	3	5	
		Uncertified	...										
1. Enteric Fever	...	...									
2. Small Pox	...	...									
3. Measles	...	...									
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	1					1					
5. Whooping Cough	...	...									
6. Diphtheria and Croup	...	...									
7. Influenza	...	...									
8. Erysipelas	...	...									
9. Phthisis	...	...									
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)													
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...									
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...									
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	2							1	1		
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...									
14. Meningitis	...	...									
15. Organic Heart Disease	...	...	1					1					
16. Bronchitis	...	...	1								1		
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	1									
18. Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	...									
19. Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...									
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	1						1				
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...									
21A. Alcoholism	...	...									
22. Nephritis & Bright's Disease	...	...									
23. Puerperal Fever	...	...									
24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...									
25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	3	3									
26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	...									
27. Suicide	...	...									
28. Other Defined Diseases	...	...	3	1					1		1		
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	5									5	
			18	5				2	2	1	3	5	

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 5 months.	5 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{	Certified. Uncertified.	1		1		2			3		5
Small-pox	...	...								
Chicken-pox	...	...								
Measles	...	...								
Scarlet fever	...	...								
Whooping-Cough	...	...								
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...								
Erysipelas	...	...								
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...								
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...								
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...								
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...								
Convulsions	...	...								1		
Laryngitis	...	...								
Bronchitis	...	...								
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...								1		
Diarrhoea	...	...								
Enteritis	...	...								
Gastritis	...	...								
Syphilis	...	...								
Rickets	...	...								
Suffocation, overlying	...	...								
Injury at birth	...	...								
Atelectasis	...	...								
Congenital Malformations	...	...								1		
Premature birth	...	...	1				1					
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...			1		1					
Other Causes	...	...								
			1		1		2			3		5
Nett Births	{	legitimate, 68. in the year { illegitimate —.	Nett Deaths { legitimate infants, 5. in the year of { illegitimate infants —									

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

R. LOGAN,

February 3rd, 1913.

Medical Officer of Health.

